

you are going to be hanged, which, either for robbing your master, for housebreaking, or going upon the highway, may very probably be your lot. *Swift's Directions to the Footman.*

Those who come for gold will go off with pewter and brass, rather than return empty. *Swift.*

10. To pass in company with others. *Swift.*

Thou shalt again be adorned with thy tabrets, and shalt go forth in the dances of them that make merry. *Jer. xxxi. 4.*

Whatever remains in story of Atlas, or his kingdom of old, is so obscured with age or fables, that it may go along with those of the Atlantick islands. *Temple.*

11. To proceed in any course of life good or bad. *Swift.*

He goes in company with the workers of iniquity, and walketh with wicked men. *Job xxxiv. 8.*

And the Levites that are gone away far from me, when Israel went astray, which went astray away from me after their idols, they shall even bear their iniquity. *Ezek. xlv. 10.*

12. To proceed in mental operations. *Swift.*

If I had unwarily too far engaged myself for the present publishing it, truly I should have kept it by me till I had once again gone over it. *Digby on the Soul, Dedication.*

Thus I have gone through the speculative consideration of the Divine Providence. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

I hope, by going over all these particulars, you may receive some tolerable satisfaction about this great subject. *South.*

If we go over the laws of Christianity, we shall find that, excepting a very few particulars, they enjoin the very same things, only they have made our duty more clear and certain. *Tillotson, Sermon 6.*

In their primary qualities we can go but a very little way. *Locke.*

I go over some parts of this argument again, and enlarge a little more upon them. *Locke.*

They are not able all their life-time to reckon, or regularly go over any moderate series of numbers. *Locke.*

13. To take any road. *Locke.*

I will go along by the highway; I will neither turn to the right hand, nor to the left. *Deutr. ii. 27.*

Who shall bemoan thee? Or who shall go aside to ask how thou doest? *Jer. xv. 5.*

His horses go about. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

I have endeavoured to escape into the ease and freedom of a private scene, where a man may go his own way and his own pace. *Temple.*

14. To march in a hostile or warlike manner. *Locke.*

You were advis'd his flesh was capable of wounds and fears, and that his forward spirit would lift where most trade of danger rang'd. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. i.*

Yet did you say go forth. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. i.*

We be not able to go up against the people; for they are stronger than we. *Numb. xiii. 31.*

Let us go down after the Philistines by night, and spoil them until the morning light. *1 Sa. xiv. 36.*

Thou art able to go against this Philistine to fight with him. *1 Sa. xvii. 33.*

The remnant of Jacob shall be among the Gentiles as a lion among the beasts of the forest; who, if he go through, both treadeth down and teareth in pieces, and none can deliver. *Mic. v. 8.*

15. To change state or opinion for better or worse. *Locke.*

We will not hearken to the king's words to go from our religion. *Macc. ii. 22.*

The regard of the publick state, in so great a danger, made all those goodly things, which went so to wreck, to be lightly accounted of, in comparison of their lives and liberty. *Knoller.*

They become secretly discontent, and look upon men and matters with an evil eye; and are best pleas'd when things go backward, which is the worst property of a servant of a prince or state. *Bacon, Essay 37.*

All goes to ruin, they themselves contrive. *Dryd. Virg. Georg.*

To rob the honey, and subvert the hive. *Dryd. Virg. Georg.*

Landed men, as well as others, by their providence and good husbandry, accommodating their expences to their income, keep themselves from going backwards in the world. *Locke.*

Cato, we all go into your opinion. *Addison's Cato.*

16. To apply one's self. *Locke.*

Seeing himself confronted by so many, like a resolute orator, he went not to denial, but to justify his cruel falsehood. *Sidney.*

Because this atheist goes mechanically to work, he will not offer to affirm that all the parts of the embryo could, according to his explication, be formed at a time. *Bentley's Sermons.*

17. To have recourse to. *Locke.*

Dare any of you, having a matter against another, go to law before the unjust, and not before the saints? *1 Cor. vi. 1.*

18. To be about to do. *Locke.*

So extraordinary an example, in so degenerate an age, deserves for the rarity, and, I was going to say, for the incredi-

bility of it, the attestation of all that knew him, and considered his worth. *Locke.*

19. To shift; to pass life not quite well. *Locke.*

Every goldsmith, eager to engross to himself as much as he could, was content to pay high for it, rather than go without. *Locke.*

Cloaths they must have; but if they speak for this stuff, or that colour, they should be sure to go without it. *Locke.*

20. To decline; to tend towards death or ruin. *Locke.*

He is far gone, and, truly, in my youth, I suffer'd much extremity for love. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

Very near this. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

21. To be in party or design. *Locke.*

They with the vanquish'd prince and party go, And leave their temples empty to the foe. *Dryden.*

22. To escape. *Locke.*

Timotheus himself fell into the hands of Dositheus and Sopater, whom he, besought with much craft to let him go with his life. *2 Mac. xii. 24.*

23. To tend to any act. *Locke.*

There be some women, Silviuss had they mark'd him in parcels as I did, would have gone near To fall in love with him. *Shakespeare, As you like it.*

24. To be uttered. *Locke.*

His disciples personally appeared among them, and after- tained the report which had gone abroad concerning a life so full of miracles. *Addison on the Christian Religion.*

25. To be talked of; to be known. *Locke.*

It has the greatest town in the island that goes under the name of Ano-Caprea, and is in several places covered with a very fruitful soil. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

26. To pass; to be received. *Locke.*

Because a fellow of my acquaintance set forth her praises in verse, I will only repeat them, and spare my own tongue, since she goes for a woman. *Sidney.*

And the man went among men for an old man in the days of Saul. *1 Sa. xvii. 12.*

A kind imagination makes a bold man have vigour and enterprize in his air and motion: it stamps value upon his face, and tells the people he is to go for so much. *Collier.*

Clipping should be finally stopped, and the money which remains should go according to its true value. *Locke.*

27. To move by mechanism. *Locke.*

This pope is decrepid, and the bell goes for him: take order that, when he is dead, there be chosen a pope of fresh years. *Bacon's Holy War.*

Clocks will go as they are set; but man, Irregular man's never constant, never certain. *Orway.*

'Tis with our judgments as our watches, none Go just alike, yet each believes his own. *Pope's Essay on Crit.*

28. To be in motion from whatever cause. *Locke.*

The weyward sisters, hand in hand, Posters of the sea and land, This do go about, about, Clipt and wadded money goes about, when the entire and weighty lies hoarded up. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

29. To move in any direction. *Locke.*

Doctor, he is a curer of souls, and you a curer of bodies: if you should fight, you go against the hair of your professions. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

Thou trustest upon the staff of this bruised reed, even upon Egypt; on which, if a man lean, it will go into his hand and pierce it. *2 Kings xviii. 21.*

Shall the shadow go forward ten degrees, or go back ten degrees? *2 Kings xx. 9.*

30. To flow; to pass; to have a course. *Locke.*

The god I am, whose yellow water flows Around these fields, and fattens as it goes, Tyber my name. *Dryden's En.*

31. To have any tendency. *Locke.*

Athenians, know Against right reason all your counsels go; This is not fair, nor profitable that, Nor 't other question proper for debate. *Dryden's Pers.*

32. To be in a state of compact or partnership. *Locke.*

As a lion was bestriding an ox that he had newly plucked down, a robber passing by cried out to him, half shares: you should go your snip, says the lion, if you were not so forward to be your own carver. *Locke.*

There was a hunting match agreed upon betwixt a lion, an ass, and a fox, and they were to go equal shares in the booty. *Locke.*

33. To be regulated by any method; to proceed upon principles. *Locke.*

Where the multitude beareth away, laws that shall tend to the preservation of that state must make common smaller offices to go by lot, for fear of strife and divisions likely to arise. *Locke.*

We are to go by another measure. *Spratt's Sermons.*

The principles I there went on, I see no reason to alter. *Locke.*

The reasons that they went upon were very specious and probable. *Bentley's Sermons.*

34. To

34. To be pregnant. *Locke.*

Great bellied women, That had not half a week to go. *Shakespeare, Henry VIII.*

The fruit she goes with, I pray that it good time and life may find. *Shakespeare, H. VIII.*

Of living creatures some are a longer time in the womb, and some shorter: women go commonly nine months, the cow and the ewe about six months. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

Some do go with their young the sixth part of a year, or two over or under, that is, about six or nine weeks; and the whelps of these see not 'till twelve days. *Brown.*

And now with second hopes she goes, And calls Lucina to her throws. *Milton.*

35. To pass; not to remain. *Locke.*

She began to afflict him, and his strength went from him. *Judg. xvi. 19.*

When our merchants have brought them, if our commodities will not be enough, our money must go to pay for them. *Locke.*

36. To pass; not to be retained. *Locke.*

Then he lets me go, And, with his head over his shoulder turn'd, He seem'd to find his way without his eyes. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

Let go the hand of that arch heretic. *Shakespeare, K. John.*

37. To be expended. *Locke.*

Scholars are close and frugal of their words, and not willing to let any go for ornament, if they will not serve for use. *Felton on the Classics.*

38. To be in order of time or place. *Locke.*

We must enquire farther what is the connexion of that sentence with those that go before it, and those which follow it. *Watts's Logic.*

39. To reach or be extended to any degree. *Locke.*

Can another man perceive that I am conscious of any thing, when I perceive it not myself? No man's knowledge here can go beyond his experience. *Locke.*

40. To extend to consequences. *Locke.*

It is not one matter that either directs or takes notice of these: it goes a great way barely to permit them. *L'Estrange.*

41. To reach by effects. *Locke.*

Considering the cheapness, so much money might go farther than a sum ten times greater could do now. *Wilkins.*

42. To extend in meaning. *Locke.*

His amorous expressions go no further than virtue may allow. *Dryden's Ovid, Preface.*

43. To spread; to be dispersed; to reach farther. *Locke.*

Whole flesh, torn off by lumps, the rav'ous foe In morsels cut, to make it farther go. *Tate's Juven. Sat.*

44. To have influence; to be of weight. *Locke.*

I had another reason to decline it, that ever uses to go far with me upon all new inventions or experiments; which is, that the best trial of them is by time, and observing whether they live or no. *Temple.*

'Tis a rule that goes a great way in the government of a sober man's life, not to put any thing to hazard that may be secured by industry, consideration, or circumspection. *L'Estrange.*

Whatever appears against their prevailing vice goes for nothing, being either not applied, or passing for libel and slander. *Swift.*

45. To be rated one with another; to be considered with regard to greater or less worth. *Locke.*

I think, as the world goes, he was a good sort of man enough. *Arbutnot.*

46. To contribute; to conduce; to concur. *Locke.*

The medicines which go to the ointments are so strong, that, if they were used inwards, they would kill those that use them. *Bacon's Natural History.*

More parts of the greater wheels go to the making one part of their lines. *Glauco, Scept. c. 8.*

There goes a great many qualifications to the completing this relation: there is no small share of honour and confidence and sufficiency required. *Collier of Friendship.*

I had some thoughts of giving the sex their revenge, by laying together the many vicious characters that prevail in the male world, and shewing the different ingredients that go to the making up of such different humours and constitutions. *Addison's Spectator, No. 211.*

Something better and greater than high birth and quality must go toward acquiring those demonstrations of publick esteem and love. *Swift to Pope.*

47. To fall out, or terminate; to succeed. *Locke.*

Your strong possession much more than your right, Or else it must go wrong with you and me. *Shakespeare, K. John.*

Howe'er the business goes, you have made fault In the boldness of your speech. *Shakespeare, Winter's Tale.*

I will send to thy father, and they shall declare unto him how things go with thee. *Locke.*

In many armies, if the matter should be tried by duel between two champions, the victory should go on the one side; and yet, if it be tried by the grofs, it would go on the other side. *Bacon's Collection of Good and Evil.*

It has been the constant observation of all, that if a minister had a cause depending in the court, it was ten to one but it went against him. *South's Sermons.*

At the time of the prince's landing, the father, easily foreseeing how things would go, went over, like many others, to the prince. *Swift.*

Whether the cause goes for me or against me, you must pay me the reward. *Watts's Logic.*

48. To be in any state. This sense is impersonal. *Locke.*

It shall go ill with him that is left in his tabernacle. *Job xx.*

He called his name Beriah, because it went evil with his house. *1 Chr. vii. 23.*

49. To proceed in train or consequence. *Locke.*

How goes the night, boy? —The moon is down: I have not heard the clock; And the goes down at twelve. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

I take't 'tis later, sir. *Locke.*

I had hope, When violence was ceas'd, and war on earth, All would have then gone well. *Milton.*

Duration in itself is to be considered as going on in one constant, equal, uniform course. *Locke.*

50. To go about. To attempt; to endeavour; to set one's self to any business. *Locke.*

O dear father, It is thy business that I go about. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

I lost him; but to found, as well I saw He could not lose himself, but went about His father's business. *Paradise Regain'd, b. ii.*

Which answer exceedingly united the vulgar minds to them, who concurred only with them as they saw them like to prevail in what they went about. *Clarendon.*

Some men, from a false persuasion that they cannot reform their lives, break off their ill customs, and root out their old vicious habits, never so much as attempt, endeavour, or go about it. *South's Sermons.*

Either my book is plainly enough written to be rightly understood by those who peruse it with attention and indifference, or else I have writ mine so obscurely that it is in vain to go about to mend it. *Locke.*

They never go about, as in former times, to hide or palliate their vices; but expose them freely to view. *Swift.*

51. To go aside. To err; to deviate from the right. *Locke.*

If any man's wife go aside, and commit a trespass against him. *Numb. v. 12.*

52. To go between. To interpose; to moderate between two. *Locke.*

I did go between them, as I said; but more than that, he loved her; for, indeed, he was mad for her. *Shakespeare.*

53. To go by. To pass away unnoticed. *Locke.*

Do not you come your tardy son to chide, That laps'd in time and passion, lets go by Th' important acting of your dread command? *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

So much the more our carver's excellent, Which lets go by some sixteen years, and makes her As the liv'd now. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

What's that to us? The time goes by, away. *Shakespeare.*

54. To go by. To find or get in the conclusion. *Locke.*

In argument with men a woman ever Goes by the worse, whatever be her cause. *Milt. Agonistes.*

He's sure to go by the worst that contends with an adversary that is too mighty for him. *L'Estrange.*

55. To go by. To observe as a rule. *Locke.*

'Tis not to be supposed, that by searching one can positively judge of the size and form of a stone; and indeed the frequency of the fits, and violence of the symptoms, are a better rule to go by. *Sharp's Surgery.*

56. To go down. To be swallowed; to be received, not rejected. *Locke.*

Nothing so ridiculous, nothing so impossible, but it goes down whole with him for truth and earnest. *L'Estrange.*

Folly will not easily go down in its own natural form with discerning judges. *Dryden's Aurengzebe, Preface.*

If he be hungry, bread will go down. *Locke.*

Ministers are so wise to leave their proceedings to be accounted for by reasoners at a distance, who often mould them into the systems that do not only go down very well in the coffeehouse, but are supplies for pamphlets in the present age. *Swift on the present State of Affairs.*

57. To go in and out. To do the business of life. *Locke.*

The Lord shall preserve thy going out and thy coming in. *Pf.*

58. To go in and out. To be at liberty. *Locke.*

He shall go in and out, and find pasture. *John x. 9.*

59. To go off. To die; to go out of life; to decaete. *Locke.*

I would the friends we miss were safe arriv'd: Some must go off; and yet, by these I see, So great a day as this is cheaply bought. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

In this manner he went off, not like a man that departed out of life, but one that returned to his abode. *Tatler, No. 86.*

60. To go off. To depart from a post. *Locke.*

The leaders having charge from you to stand, Will not go off until they hear you speak. *Shakespeare, H. IV.*

61. To